SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Special Herald Report from

Serious Aspect of the National Civic Fete in Honor of Industry and the Conflict at Cartagona.

for the Defence of the City.

Government Demonstration by a Powerful Siege Force.

British Naval Guard of the Rebel War Ships.

CONSULAR ALARM AND FLIGHT.

Carlist Fire on Foreign Vessels Off Bilbao.

A National Ship Disabled by a Shell.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:-London, August 17, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent at Cartagena, Spain, telegraphs the following report from

that city, under date of the 13th instant:-The insurgent authorities of this municipality have released the convicts and armed them for the defence of the place. The felon force numbers 1,800 men.

GOVERNMENT SIEGE IN FORCE. General Martinez Campos besieges the city with six thousand soldiers, two batteries of

artillery and twelve mortars. BRITISH NAVAL POLICE. The British fleet guards the rebel frigates.

CONSULS IN SUDDEN CONGE. The German and British Consuls have left the city.

Carlist Fire on the Foreign Navies. MADRID, August 17, 1873.

The Carlists in the vicinity of Bilbao have fired upon Spanish, French and English vessels. Several men on board were killed and wounded.

STRENGTH OF THE BOYALIST ARMY. It is officially stated that the entire Carlist force in Spain does not exceed 2,600 infantry, 450 cavalry and seventeen pieces of artillery.

A NATIONAL SHIP DISABLED UNDER FIRE. One of the national blockading fleet has oeen disabled off Cartagena by a shell.

ENGLAND.

The Premier's Position as Chancellor of the Exchequer-Coal Pits Closed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 17, 1873. re-election to Parliament is not required by his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Ex-

Many coal pits in Leicestershire have been closed. several thousand miners having struck in couse-

DENMARK.

Busso-German Royalty in Sympathy with the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

COPENHAGEN, August 17, 1873. The Czarowitz and family are visiting the King of Denmark at Fredensberg. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, of Ger-many, has arrived at Malmo, on his way to Fre-

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Popular Opposition to the Cession of Pearl Island to the United States-Citizen Expression to the Court-Canvass of the Policy-Marine Report.

Honolulu, August 7, }
Via San Francisco August 17, 1873. }
Memorials are being forwarded to Bis Majesty the King, praying that he will refuse to code Pearl sland to the United States. The planters and a few merchants are organizing

what are called agricultural associations. The King, chiefs and natives are united on the question of no cession of territory. The whole theme of cession is ill advised, and will, undoubtedly, place America and Americans in the back-

ground here.

The foreign population is much divided in opin MARINE REPORT.

Boston, leaking, with a cargo of guano. It will be discharged. The cost of repairs will be \$1,500. On the 6th instant came in the United States surveying ship Portsmouth, from a cruise. All

ELMIRA RACES.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 17, 1973. The entries for the races at the Elmira Driving Park closed last night. The number of entries is noted horses in this part of the country. The trotting begins on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and continues three days. The track has been entirely overhauled and improved in all ways, and is now in splendid condition. The managers anticipate a great success.

CONNECTING LIFE SAVING STATIONS BY

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1873. Captain Howgate, of the Signal Service, leaves the city to-morrow morning to make a preliminary Survey for a telegraph line along the coast of New Jersey, from Cape May to Sandy Hook, connecting with the several life saving stations, which are to be used for the display of cautionary signals. A similar survey has been made of the Massachusetta coast, and the necessary cable and wire for the desired line already ordered.

Ferdinand Dautsh, aged twenty, of 530 West Twenty-sixth street, was drowned yesterday in the North River by a small boat, in which he was out sailing, causizing.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.

Visitors to the Exhibition.

Convicts Released and Armed A Brilliant Scene and Municipal Enjoyment.

> Royalty and the Democracy Represented.

Diplomas of Merit to America and England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the Austrian capital:-

VIENNA, August 17, 1873. The Burgomaster of Vienna offered, a short time since, in the name of the municipality of the Austrian capital, a grand civic entertainment in acknowledgment of the success which has attended the Industrial Exhibition, and in compliment to those foreigners who have taken a more prominently marked interest in the arrangement and management of the

international fair. BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE STADTPARK.

The fête came off at the Stadtpark during the evening and night of Saturday, the 16th inst., the leading citizens of Vienna, with the most distinguished of the visiting strangers, participating in the enjoyment.

There were a brilliant illumination, an elegant supper, garden promenade and dancing to music by Strauss' Band.

THE COURTS AND THE DEMOCRACY REPRESENTED. The Archduke Charles Louis represented His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, who was unable to attend.

Amongst the guests were His Highness Prince Wasa of Sweden; Governor Jewell, United States Minister to the Russian Court at St. Petersburg, and the correspondent of the NEW YORK HEBALD.

Exhibition Awards to America.

VIENNA, August 17, 1873. In the machinery department of the Exhibition diplomas of honor have been awarded to Corliss, of New York, and Sellers, of Phila-

Twenty-six other United States exhibitors receive medals for progress, nineteen medals of merit and eighteen certificates of excel-

The list of Exhibition medals is still pend-

DIPLOMAS.

A diploma has been given to the Board of Survey and Lighthouse Service, making a total to America of ten diplomas.

TROPHIES TO ENGLAND.

England carries off thirty diplomas.

for steel, and a firm in Worcestershire another

The English have six diplomas for ma-

Sir William Armstrong has been awarded a

The Kensington Museum receives a diploma for proficiency as a museum.

THE DESTITUTE SICK CHILDREN.

Additions to the Fund for Their Benefit. The following additional subscriptions to the sick children's fund have been received since the last report, in answer to the appeal in the HERALD:-

Through the Rev. Alvah Wiswall-	
From a triend, "God pity the poor,"	81
A mite for sick children's excursion	2
Lattle Clara Philips	2
Dr. K. Krackowizer	5
George C. Blanke-For sick children's excursion	ıŏ
Cash	••
	25
Through John P. Faure-	-0
Guests of Glen Raige House, Cornwall, N. Y.,	
through James G. Roe, proprietor	
Mrs. James F. Faye	5
Friends at Stonington	2
Friends at Washington Heights	3
Through Jones & Ryder—	0
	10
Cash	2
No name	
No name	1
Casa—a lady	5
Cash-a lady	1
Sick Children's Relief Fund	-
Sie a Change of a Renet Fund	5
W. H. G	5
Through Duniap & Co	12
C. K. P. Suratoga General McDowell's little daughter	2
General McDowell's little daughter	2
Q-d-r	1
Through Theodore Moss-	- 11
No name	5
Through Charles H. Kendrick-	
A mother	5
Sent to the Treasurer-	
Collection in Adelphi Council No. 44 O. U. A. M	4
John S. Hulin	5
Hattie F	-1
In memoriam	50
Having been blest, we give	15
	-
Total	234
Previously acknowledged	71
Grand total. GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING.	66
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING	100
Treasurer, Farlets Hot	ol

The following subscriptions to the fund have been received at the HERALD office :-

To the Epiton of the Herald;—
Herewith is twenty dollars (\$20) for the Destitute
Sick Children's Fund. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD .-

To the Editor of the Heralds—
Please place to the credit of the Sick Fund for Desitute
Mother's and Children the enchand dollar.
LiTLLE BELLIA, 8. Orange.
New York, August 16, 1873. To the Editor of the Herath :- Our, August 16, 1873.

Please and the enclosed (55) are dollars to the Destitute
Sick Children's Fund. Yours truly, G. P. L.

To the Epiton of the Herald :—
Enclosed find \$2 for the "Relief Fund" for Sick Children.

Williamsung, August 15, 1373.

To the Epiton of the Herald :—
Enclosed please find five dollars (\$5) for the benefit of the "poor sick children," Youra 4c., E. G. M.

ACCIDENT TO A PREIGHT TRAIN.

PATERSON, N. J., August 17, 1873. A freight train ran off the track here last night, owing to a broken wheel. Five cars were scattered over both tracks, delaying travel three hours. A westward bound passenger train, due at the time, was fortunately ten minutes late, or a terrible disaster would almost certainly have co-

BAILBOAD COLLISION IN RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 17, 1873.

A collision on the Stonington Railroad switch, at Westerly, on Saturday evening, disabled two loco-

WASHINGTON.

Jefferson's Statue To Be Removed—Rough Treatment of Commodore Levy's Gitts.

Old Commodore Levy was remarkable for his bravery and his admiration of Jefferson. He was, in short, an original democrat, and had no love for Cæsar. More than a quarter of a century ago, a while commanding the European squadron, he em-ployed a celebrated Italian artist to make him a full length statue of Jefferson, which he had cast in bronze. This statue he brought home and presented to the government, with a request that it be placed in a conspicuous place in one of the public grounds. A whig Con-gress made an attempt to refuse the gift, but Webster, more generous than Congress, came to the rescue, and, being a friend of the Commodore, he had it accepted and placed on a pedestal in front of the White House, where it has ever since stood, an embodiment of the simplicity and the democratic principles on which our government was founded. The present occupants of the White House have for some time regarded this statue with great dislike, and have hinted to General O. E. Babcock that it ought to be removed. Babcock only requires a word and is to-day proceeding to carry out his commands, and the statue of Jeffer son, the gift of the brave old Commodore, is bound bands and feet with ropes, ready to be listed from the place where it has stood for more than a quarter of a century and to be placed n an obscure part of the grounds, away from public view. Congress did not authorize this work of Vandalism, nor did it make any appropriation, for House, General O. E. Babcock now assumes the entire responsibility. The worst feature of the whole affair is in the fact that in the place where the statue stood an unsightly fron fountain is to be placed, suggesting very different thoughts. So much for Jefferson's dislike of anything like

Levy purchased Monticello, the house of Jefferson, and resided there until the outbreak of the war, when, like Farragut, he was forced to leave Virginia on account of his loyaity. Levy died a few years ago, and in his will he bequeathed Monticello and all its valuable relics to Virginia, stipulating that she should keep it in good preservation, which, it is to be regretted, has not been done Government and Massachusetts

Prohibition. The Washington Sentinel, the organ of the brewers of the United States, in speaking of the law in Massachusetts prohibiting the manufacture and sale of fermented liquors after the 1st of May Inst, insists that the federal government must protect the brewers and dealers, as it has continued to tax them in spice of that law. It maintains that the federal government is too much interested to keep longer quiet, and that it must protect it-self as well as the taxpayers, as it is one of its prerogatives to raise revenue with-out interference by State laws, and that all such laws infringing upon that right are illegal. The federal officers cannot even carry out the revenue laws; as, for instance, if they were to expose fermented liquors seized by them for contravention of the revenue laws at auction to the highest bidder, as they must do in such cases, they themselves would become, under the Massachu-setts law, liable to be imprisoned six months in the House of Correction; for no person is allowed to sell any such article in Massachusetts. It is contemplated by the brewers to induce Congress to change the revenue laws, so that the iederal vernment can hereafter collect its taxes undisturbed by any State legislation.

Another Indian Conference Proposed. The Board of Indian Commissioners have made arrangements for holding a conference with the Ute Indians some time during the present month. They have engaged Dr. James Phillips, of Washington, as advisory counsel, and to assist in the conference by interpreting the language or patois of the tribe. The Indian Bureau regards the busi-

ness of more than ordinary importance.

The Much-Discussed Chief Justiceship. It is stated among gentlemen connected with the practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and who are much concerned on the subject of the Chief Justiceship, that they have positively ascertained the selection of a succ to Mr. Chase will not be made from the bench of that Court; they are not so well advised as to the individual, but say they are satisfied that the Hon. Roscoe Conkiling, of New York, can have the appointment if he desires it; but they doubt whether he would resign his position of United States Senator in exchange for the judicial position Beyond these non-official utterances nothing fur ther is known here upon the subject.

The rain has been falling steadily all day between Baltimore and Norfolk. The tobacco crop has suffered much in Southern Maryland and Virginia. So far as the signs may be taken there is poor prospect for clearing weather for days to come Professor Hayden's Geological Survey.

It is stated in the sixth annual report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories by F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, that there is perhaps no more unknown or more interesting geographical region in America than the different branches of Snake River and the Madison, the great water divide of the Continent. The mape now in process of construction will almost entirely change the geography of this wonderful region. Within a radius of ten miles may be found the sources of three of the largest rivers in America. The general elevation is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, while the mountains, whose eterna snows form the sources of these great rivers, rise to a height of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Moving northward are the various branches of the Mi sourt Vellowstone and Wind rivers which all eventually unite into one mignty stream, the Missourt! To the south are the branches of Green River, which unites with the Colorado and prob ably empties into the Gulf of California, while south and west flow the branches of Snake River, which uniting with the Columbia, pour their vast volume of water into the Pacific. The exploration of this remarkable water divide proves that the Madison Fork has its source in a small lake not hitherto Lake belongs entirely on the Pacific slope. This latter lake was found to be about twelve miles flows a stream nearly one hundred feet wide, which, after a distance of about five miles, empties into a second lake, which is four miles ong and one and a nail miles wide. The former of these lakes was named Shoshone, and the latter Lake Lewis, in honor of the great pioneer explore of the Northwest. At the upper end of Lake Sho shone a new geyser basin was discovered, with from seventy-five to one hundred springs, many of them geysers of considerable power. The ornamentation about these springs was regarded as more interesting and elaborate than those in Fire Hole Basin. The divide between the Yellowstone Lake and Lake Lewis was found to be about fifty feet above the former and 200 feet above the latter. This low ridge in the great water divide of the Continent has doubtless given rise to the story of the Two-Ocean River, and such a stream has sound it; way to most of our printed maps. From the summit of the mountain, the scope of vision embraced a radius of 150 miles, within which 47 mountain peaks, worthy of the name, could be distinctly observed. The area that could be swept by the eye from this point could not have been less than fifty thousand square miles, embracing every variety of grand and beautiful scenery of mountain and valley, probably without a parallel on the Continent. Ten large lakes and several smaller ones were embraced in the view, and the entire Yellowstone Park was spread out under the eye. To the east the Wind River and Big Horn Ranges, with the snow-clad summits of Fremont's Union and Cloud Peaks, bounded the view. On the noith the Yellowstone Range, with Emigrant Peak and many of the loftlest mountains of Montana, were clearly seen. To the west the numerous ranges comprised in what are called the Salmon River Mountains of Idaho form the horizon of vision in that direction, while the mountains near Fort Hall and the Wansatch Range completed the mighty amphitheatre. This remarkable view embraced a large portion of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah Territories. About forty small streams, which unite and form the upper portion of Snake River, were carefully examined. The party then proceeded down the valley of Snake River, through its remarkable canyons, and examined Jackson's Lake and the numerous streams that empty into the main river on either side. shone a new geyser basin was discovered, with

on either side.

The report contains 844 printed octavo pages.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Dreadful Railroad Collision Near Lemont, Twenty Miles from Chicago.

Eleven Passengers Killed --- Thirty five Maimed and Scalded.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

A Coal Train of Thirty Cars Crashes Into the Passenger Express.

Sixiy Persons Almost Steamed to Death.

CARELESSNESS. CRIMINAL

The Officials Neglect Their Duty and Cause the Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, August 17, 1875. A terrible accident occurred at half-past ten o'clock last night, near Lemont, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, an incoming freight train colliding with the South bound express passenger train, almost entirely wrecking the latter, killing six persons outright and fearfully injuring some thirty-seven others, many of whom, it is said, will die. The cars were enveloped in steam, and numbers of the injured are scalded badly, while others were scalded by water from the locomotives' boilers. Although Lemont is only about twenty miles south of this city the accident was not known here, except to the railroad officials, until between twelve and one o'clock this morning, and then only to parties who happened to ascertain that surgoons had been sent for to go to the wrecked

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The total number of the killed and those who died of there injuries by the collision is, up to three o'clock P. M. to-day, eleven, and of wounded, thirty-five. The following is a list furnished by the officials of the road and is doubtless correct:-KILLED.

John Mitzler, an engineer belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Two firemen belonging to the colliding trains,

names unknown. Frank Bridges, apparently a fireman. N. Divelbiss, Jr., of Springfield, Ill.

Thomas Morton, porter in Anderson's Hotel,

R. J. Bross, of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

Two men whose bodies are yet unidentified.

Captain John A. Smith, Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, badly scalded; cannot re-

J. F. Fleury, purchasing agent for the penitentiary at Joliet; fatally; will scarcely live till night. Anton Finkelman, of St. Louis; badly; probably fatally.

Mr. McCantrell, of Chicago; badly bruised. Wm. Mitchell, of Duck's Island, Maine; badly

Alexander Monteith, of Duck's Island; badly Thomas Strong, of Muskegan, Michigan; scalded.

William Current, or Conant, of Duck's Island:

J. Lemotte, of Philadelphia; badly scalded. John Sherries, of Glasgow, Scotland; badly hurt;

runtured. Alexander Hallsett, of Duck's Island; scalded.

A. Berden, scalded. John Whalen, of Akron, Ohio; back and hands

Henry Small, of Akron; scalded. J. E. Cunningham, baggage man; leg broken. James O'Neil, engineer of the passenger train:

unfortunates who were in the car in a struggling mass to the lower end, where there was no chance for escape; and then ensued

A SCRNE OF HORRORS

which cannot adequately be described. The smoke stack and dome of the engine were knocked off by the collision, and broken timbers of the smoking car penetrated the boiler, letting leose & dense volume of hot steam, which poured into the car, bilinding and scalding the helpless inmates, who, with shricks, struggled vainly to extricate themselves. Meanwhile Conductor Russell, of the passenger train, who was unfurt, and a number of passengers from the rear coaches damé forward and endeavored to assist the poor victims, but there was little to do beyond taking from the wreck the dying and wounded, many of whom were fearfully scalded. Seven died soon after they Were taken out and four have since died. THE POINT WHERE THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED

is near what is known as the Sag. a low, marshy meadow, about half way between Lemont and Willow Springs station, and there was not a house in the neighborhood. The unhart passengers, however, took the bedding from the sleepers and ministered as much as was possible under the circumstances to the wounded, while Conductor Russell hurried back on foot to Lemont and telegraphed Superintendent McMulien here for surgeons and aid. Mr. Mulien hastily got together hall a dozen physicians and supplies of such articles as were necessary, and started about midnight with a special train for the scene of the disaster, arriving there about half-past one A. M. Ever, thing possible was done for the sufferers, and at six A. M. the train returned to the city, bringing the mintared coaches of the wrecked train and all the dead and wounded except two firemen. who were left at Lemout for burial.

On the arrival of the train those of the wounded who reside here were taken to their homes and the others were taken to the hospital, with the exception of Captain Smith and Mr. Fleury, who were taken to the West Side Briggs House. Neither of these gentlemen, it is feared, can re-CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS OF THE OFFICIALS.

The cause of the accident was the criminal recklessness of the conductor and engineer of the coal train, whose duty it was to wait at Lamont until the passenger train had passed, unless they had received positive orders to proceed. This, the officers of the road sav. was not the case and that the coal train should have stayed at Lemont. The conductor of the coal train, named Bernand, had been running the train for a year and was considered a first class man. He has not been seen since the disaster, and it is thought he has escaped and fled, as the last seen of him he was in the caboose of his train. which was uninjured. No blame is attached to the officers of the passenger train, which is said to have been on time and had the right of track. The roadway was cleared of the wreck and trains will run out from here to-night as usual.

SEMMES' DEFENCE.

His Attempted Justification of the Wholesale Destruction of American Commerce-How He Secured the Alabama-A Condemning Judge on the High Seas-Et tu Jeff.

MONTGOMERY, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., August 17, 1873. }
The Southern Historical Society, General Jubai A. Early presiding, met yesterday, and after the transaction of some routine business Admiral R. Semmes, late commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was introduced to the association, which he addressed.

Mr. Semmes said :- As he wished to correct cer-

tain points in his own career which had been assailed he felt honored at being the first to address his own career. Men owe as duty to posterity a correct record of the events of their times. Unbiased history could not be written until the actors were hushed in death, and participators could not be impartial judges. But if they could not write the history at least the data could be furnished. He had been called pirate, bucaneer, privateer. His was nothing but a regularly commissioned ship. The destruction of property on land, which represented the necessaries, was not considered by our enemy as robbers, but the destruction of property at sea, which was the wealth of the nation, by him, was called piracy. In olden times the destruction of commerce was a slow matter, and the nation that succeeded in most damaging the other's commerce was generally victorious; but it Henry Small, of Akron; scaledd.

J. E. Cunningham, baggage man; leg broken.

James O'Nell, engineer of the passenger train; both legs broken.

The Engineer of the coal train was badily bruised. George Rentil, of Chicago, bad his back and arms scalided.

A. C. Hickman, an artist, of Chicago, was badily scalided on the head and hands and bruised. Jacob Closes fatally.

Jacob Closes fatally.

Jacob Cordorant, of Oshkosh, Wis., will probably die.

Issaac Mills, of New York, was slightly scaledd.

Martin Carleton, of Bioomington; scaledd.

Martin Carleton, of Bioomington; scaledd.

John O. Keefe, of Akron, Ohto, and James T.

Doyle; scaledd.

John S. Keefe, of Akron, Ohto, and James T.

Doyle; scaledd.

John S. Roses, of Chicago; scaledd.

M. St. John, of Chicago; scaledd.

DREADFUL EFFECT OF THE STEAM.

The train did not take fire, as was proviously reported, and all the passengers killed or injured were in the second classe art, which was also used as a smoking car, and, with the exception of the freume, engineers and trainmen, the casualties were all caused by steam. None of the regular passenger coaches or sleepers were thrown from the track or in any way injured. No person in any of them was burt. The following account of the scaced is from the scale of the

MEXICO.

Cabinet Changes and the Foreign Relations of the Ministry.

Congressional Support to the Government-Perfeet Peace-Prassian Diplomacy for German Mining Profits.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO. August 10. \\
Via HAYANA, August 17, 1873. \\
The following changes will take place in the Mexican Cabinet on the 1st of October :-Señors F. Mejia, Minister of Finance; Lafragua, Minister of State, and Balcarel, Minister of Publis

Works, will withdraw. General J. Mejia remains Minister of War. Two vacancies which have existed since the election of President Lerdo de Tejada will be filled. The names of the new Ministers are not yet known.

THE PARLIAMENT-RELATIONS TO AMERICA. It is understood the majority of the new Congress will be opposed to all concessions to citizens of the

The government will have the support of two thirds of the new Congress.

PRACE AND COMMERCE.

Peace is prevailing in every part of the Re-

The commerce of the country increased forty per cent during the first half of this year over that of

the same time last year.

Maruata, state of Michogoan, on the Pacific coast, is designated as a new port of entry. FOREIGN DIPLOMACY.

President Lerdo is anxious to renew diplomatie relations with England, France and Bolgium. It is reported the German government is curry ing favor with President Lerdo, the Germans wanting Lower California for mining purposes, Señor Emilio Velasco is spoken of as Minister to

The press is calling on the government to explain the difficulties existing in the Mexican and American Joine Claims Commission at Washington.
THE NEWSPAPNE PRESS.

The Tropics is the title of a new American news

MURDEREES SUMMARILY HANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, August 17, 1873.

At Tucson, Arizona, on the 9th of August, Pedre Negras and wife, pawnbrokers, were murdered. Six men were arrested on suspicion. One of the number, L. Cordova, confessed, implicating two of the others. They were compelled to tell where, the plunder was concessed. It was determined to hang them also. Of the party, John Willis, Cordova and Lopez Sagnastas were hanged by the mob on a scanold erected near the jail. AN INCENDIARY PIRE IN PAWTUCKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. August 17, 1978. An incendiary fire in Pawtucket on Saturday night partially destroyed the house of the Monitor Steam Fire Engine Company. The loss is \$700 on the building, which is owned by the town, and the upper story occupied as a Town Hall. The company lost a library and a collection of curiosities valued at several thousand dollars. At the trial of village engines, the atternoon previous, the Monitors had won the silver trumpet.

MOURNPUL ACCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY. Yesterday afternoon a well-known gentlemannamed William Kelly, while driving up Grand

street was thrown from his vehicle and had his neck broken, causing death in a very short time. Peccased was a superintendent of butchers at the Communipaw abattoir, where he was much es-DEATH OF A COMEDIAN. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 17, 1878.

Mark Quinlan, a comedian, late of the Arch Street Theatre, died this evening at the Washing-ton Hotel of consumption. His parents reside in Chicago. Health is an Inestimable Jewel. The cough that deprives you of it may take your life too. One bottle of HALE'S HONEY OF HOARHOUND AND TAR will avert the evil, and save you from consumption. Will you weigh life against a hard fellar?

PIRE'S TOUTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

A.—Kearney's Extract Buchu Curs more diseases of bladder and kidneys, gravel, diabetes tenale weaknesses, dyapopus and nervous debility that all other remedies combined. Depot 10t Duane street.

All I Ask Is, Call and See My Novel Ap-iance for retaining and caring Rupture. Dr. GREGORY, 856 Broadway. A.—No Person Will Wear the Fifthy spouge pads, the dangerous wire springs or pittless from the FILLS. 633 Broadway.

Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1.—852 Broadway, ear Fourteenth street. Bunions, Nails, &c. Cure by nail, &c. Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist.

mail, &c. Dr. WESTERVELT, Chiropodist.

Silk Elastic Belts.—A Fresh Assortment of BELTS, STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS and ANKLETS at reduced prices, at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trust office, No. 2 Versey street. Lady attendant Skin Diseases a Speciatty.

Liver Spots, Red Spots, Rashes, Rumors. Festers and an Eruptions of the Face, Dandruff, Scaly and Crusty Affections of the Face, Dandruff, Scaly and Crusty Affections of the Scalp and Body, all pimply, blistery, Itchy, crusty, scaly, painful Eraptions, Giers, Sores, and all Skin Diseases permanently cured by Dr. J. M. VAN DYKE. Dr. Van Dyke's office for the treatment of Skin Diseases on Trursday, Friday and Faturday, all day, 45 No. 6 West Sixteenth street, New York city. Gazette on Skin Diseases free.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
An illustrated Monthly of
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE,
Just issued,
THE SEPTEMBER, NUMBER, NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.
CONTENTS.

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way
of the Rhine. III. The Seast of Saint Athanasius.

4. SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL. I. The Count

de Beanvoir in China. Illustrated.

5. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chapters 14 and 15. William Black, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
ENGLISH COURT FESTIVITIES.
ENGLISH COURT FESTIVITIES.
EAMBLES AMONO THE FRUITS AND FLOWERS
OF THE TROPICS. Concluding Paper. Famule 8.

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